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NCPTT Notes

SEPTEMBER
1997
NUMBER 19

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
United States Department of the Interior • National Park Service

4 Research [illegible] Termites.
5 Materials Research [illegible] Program and Planning Meeting.
6 Information Management: The HABS/HAER Database.
8 Training PTTGrants Workshops.

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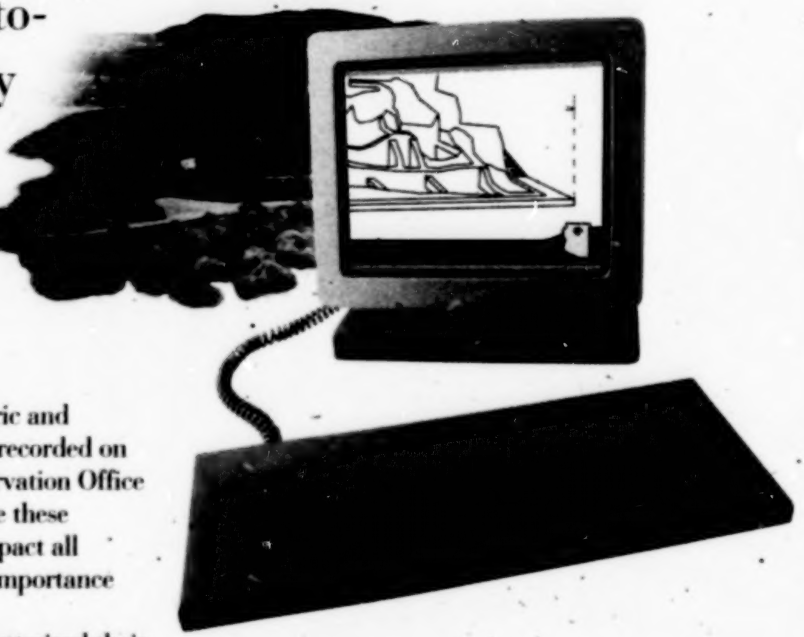
Upgrading Inventories

SHPO Data Automation Advisory Group Outlines Strategies



Over four million historic and prehistoric sites are recorded on State Historic Preservation Office inventories nationwide. Since these inventories can ultimately impact all preservation activities, their importance cannot be overstated.

Many SHPOs have computerized their inventories to provide easier access, but manual inventories still exist. An important limitation of manual inventories, and even some computerized systems, is the separation of geographic information from descriptive information. With limited ability to ask spatial questions, queries such as "show me all archeological sites within my permit area" can be difficult to answer. Agencies are increasingly turning to Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to answer these questions with spatial components. A few SHPOs have initiated GIS projects, but each represents a single state so it has been difficult to build common ground.

To address these issues the National Park Service - Heritage Preservation Services' Branch of Mapping and Information Technologies formed the SHPO Data Automation Advisory Group. The first meeting took place in March 1997, in Washington, DC. Twenty-eight participants represented NPS, NCPTT, thirteen SHPOs, the US Geological Survey, the Bureau of Land Management, the Center for Advanced Spatial Technologies at the University of Arkansas, a private consultant and a state Department of Transportation. The group discussed the status of data automation among SHPOs, the role of GIS in automating inventories, ways the SHPOs could cooperate, and ways inventory automation could achieve a higher priority.

At this initial meeting, several strategies were outlined that NPS could pursue in encouraging SHPOs to automate and adopt GIS.

First — continue with the Advisory Group as a means for communication and coordination among SHPOs. This recommendation prompted the creation of a listserv, administered by NCPTT, allowing SHPOs to explore their options and discuss successes and problems with other states.

Second — develop basic cultural resource automation guidelines for spatial data. The

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99-004986

NCPTT Notes
September 1997

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Terra Incognita
Interactive Media
www.terraincognita.com

NCPTT Notes is published by the National Park Service's National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.

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Upgrading Inventories

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Federal Geographic Data Committee has been contacted to aid in this endeavor. FGDC is responsible for establishing geospatial data standards and provides a national, multi-agency platform for the foundation of automated inventories and GIS. It is organized into working groups and subcommittees covering a variety of themes including base cartographic data, ground transportation, soils, international boundaries, vegetation, water, and wetlands. NPS is establishing an FGDC working group for cultural resource data standards.

Third — develop communications with SHPOs beginning automation efforts. An introductory data automation workshop has been scheduled for November 1997 in Denver, Colorado. Organized around case studies, SHPOs and other agencies will discuss their projects, their problems, and their recommendations for automation projects. Following this workshop, NPS plans to develop a series of GIS, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), and database creation workshops that will involve a more hands-on approach.

Through the listserv, FGDC working group, workshops, and the SHPO Data Automation Advisory Group, NPS hopes to provide a national perspective on inventory automation and to foster cooperation among states. NPS is pursuing the strategies outlined above and hopes to expand its efforts as the Advisory Group continues to determine the needs of the SHPO community. The common goals of SHPOs and NPS and the cooperative efforts now underway will lead to enhanced inventories and better cultural resource management in the future.

The Branch of Mapping and Information Technologies is dedicated to applying new technologies such as GIS and GPS to the management of cultural resources. By developing a partnership with SHPOs experienced in developing computerized databases, GIS and GPS, our efforts can benefit states with no automated inventory and those considering GIS. In addition, a cooperative effort among NPS and SHPOs will help to determine in which direction NPS should proceed and will provide a national focus for adopting current technologies.

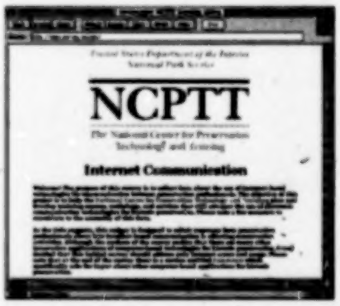
For more information on the SHPO Data Automation Advisory Group, the Advisory Group listserv, the SHPO Data Automation workshop, or the Branch of Mapping and Information Technologies, contact Deidre McCarthy, 202/343-9548 or <deidre_mccarthy@nps.gov>.

—Deidre McCarthy

Internet Communication Survey

Towards accomplishing NCPTT's goal of enhanced access to preservation information and user knowledge of electronic means to obtain information, a survey is being undertaken on the use of Internet-based technologies by members of the preservation community. The survey is designed and administered by Louisiana State University's Office of Community Preservation under contract to NCPTT.

Access the survey form through the World Wide Web at <http://shpo.survey.lsu.edu> or request a copy through NCPTT's fax-on-demand (318/357-3214) or by calling NCPTT. Your responses will help NCPTT learn how



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NCPTT

The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training

Internet Communication

Internet-based communication is affecting preservation activities and will assist us in planning and developing training courses, workshops and services that will advance the use of electronic technologies for historic preservation. Current results of the survey can be viewed at the World Wide Web site.

For more information, contact NCPTT via phone or e-mail.

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt appoints Patricia H. Gay to PTTBoard

Patty Gay (left) with PTTBoard Chair Liz Lyon

The Preservation Technology and Training Board's newest member has been a museum docent, an editor, a legislative liaison, a delegate on a preservation mission to Indonesia and has been on the boards of directors of several preservation organizations.

Patty Gay, who grew up in Baton Rouge, majored in history at Sophie Newcomb College, one of the two liberal arts and sciences colleges of Tulane University.

Patty has been involved in preservation work since the early 1970s, when she worked as a docent in the Hermann-Grima Historic House Museum in New Orleans. In 1975 she was a founding co-editor of Preservation Press — now Preservation in Print — and she was president of the Preservation Resource Center board of directors from 1976 to 1977.

Since the early 1980s Patty has been on the board of directors of Preservation Action and has acted as legislative liaison for the Louisiana Preservation Alliance board of directors. In 1992 she was one of a four-person delegation that traveled to Indonesia and met with preservationists in five cities to promote a national preservation program for that country. The delegation was sponsored by the US State Department and Indonesian preservation organizations.

In 1993 she participated in both the Presidential Transition Roundtable in Historic Preservation and Neighborhoods in Little Rock and the Presidential Roundtable on Preservation and Neighborhoods in Washington, D.C. Patty was involved in 1994 and 1995 in the development of NCPTT, attending the NCPTT symposium and information management working group sessions.

Patty is now executive director of the Preservation Resource Center of New Orleans, which promotes the preservation of the city's historic architecture and neighborhoods through special programs and advocacy and lobbying efforts. For PRC, she developed Operation Comeback, which helps homebuyers to renovate vacant and blighted historic properties, and Christmas in October, which organizes teams of volunteers to do painting and repairs for elderly low-income homeowners. Another PRC program, Rafters, provides a skills training program in preservation work for inner-city youth working on derelict properties in New Orleans. PRC also publishes a monthly magazine, Preservation in Print, with a circulation of 12,000.

During Gay's tenure as executive director, the PRC has won numerous awards: the Honor Award for restoration of 604 Julia Street in 1984 and the Award for Excellence in Architecture in 1989 from the Historic District Landmarks Commission, the National Honor Award in 1991 from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the American Institute of Architects Presidential Citation in 1996.

Gay's own awards include Preservationist of the Year in 1989 from the Louisiana Preservation Alliance, the Harnett T. Kane Award in 1993 from the Louisiana Landmarks Society, and the Young Leadership Council's Role Model Award in 1995.

Patty has two children: James, a University of Mississippi graduate, and Ginger, a graduate of Washington and Lee University.

NCPTT and the PTTBoard welcome Patty Gay as the newest member of the advisory board.

NRCS Cultural Resources Directory

The Natural Resources Conservation Service works with people and communities to protect, maintain and improve natural resources. The stewardship of nonrenewable cultural resources is an important link in the conservation ethic that underlies the NRCS mission. The Cultural Resources Directory contains the names, addresses, and contact points for agency management, coordinators, and specialists at all organizational levels who are involved in working with or making decisions on cultural resources.

This directory is available on NRCS' World Wide Web site at <http://www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/BCS/culture/crsframe.html> or by contacting Lara Philbert, Program Assistant, Ecological Sciences Division, NRCS, NHQ, PO Box 2890, Washington, DC 20013, telephone 202/720-5811.

Formosan Termites

Termite damage.

In mid-July, the National Trust for Historic Preservation released its annual list of "11 Most Endangered Historic Places" to highlight the plight of cultural heritage throughout the United States. This list includes sites that are threatened by neglect, deterioration, highway projects and natural disasters. Prominent in the natural disaster category is the threat of Formosan termites to historic architectural and landscape resources in Gulf Coast states. The "11 Most Endangered" list focuses on the massive Formosan termite attack currently underway in New Orleans and surrounding communities. National attention to this problem is very important. It was cited as a potential prime topic during early development of NCPTT and NCPTT has been funding efforts to control and eliminate this destructive pest since 1995.

The City of New Orleans suffers from a severe infestation of the Formosan subterranean termite, *Coptotermes formosanus*, which was introduced after World War II from the Pacific Rim. This species is devastating historic and contemporary structures — residential and commercial — throughout New Orleans and the Southeast. Historic neighborhoods such as New Orleans' French Quarter are particularly at risk given the large number of significant wooden structures vulnerable to termite attack.

NCPTT, in conjunction with the New Orleans Mosquito and Termite Control Board, is testing a new termite baiting technology developed by DowElanco and the University of Florida for controlling subterranean termites. Unlike conventional methods for the control of termites which rely heavily on the use of residual, liquid insecticides, the new technology employs an entirely new approach to termite control. This approach takes advantage of the natural foraging behavior of subterranean termites and involves a cyclical process of monitoring and baiting. Small plastic bait stations are placed in the ground surrounding the property to be protected. Within each station is a block of wood which serves as bait. When termite activity is discovered in the bait station, the wood is replaced with a second bait laced with a slow-acting toxicant lethal only to subterranean termites. Foraging termites feed on this bait and then distribute the toxicant throughout the colony. Once the colony is eliminated the wood blocks are put back into the station, replacing the bait tubes, and monitoring continues for subsequent termite activity.

To date, NCPTT has sponsored field trials at Perseverance Hall, Madame John's Legacy and the Cabildo in New Orleans. The project presently is starting a new initiative to bait and monitor an entire city block of buildings bordering Jackson Square. The study focuses on the block bounded by Chartres, St Peter, Royal, and St Anne Streets, and includes such historically significant buildings as St Louis Cathedral (1789), the Cabildo (late 1700s), Creole House (1840), the Presbytère (1795), the Arsenal (1839), Jackson House (1842), the Labranche Row Buildings (1839) and Dr. Thomas Building (1840).

These trials, among others conducted by DowElanco and the University of Florida, have demonstrated that this baiting system works. As an alternative to conventional treatment methods, the new technology has distinct advantages for the preservation of historic structures. In particular, the introduction of the bait stations is considerably less intrusive because treatment does not require drilling holes through walls, floors or foundations nor does it require access to the building fabric. More importantly, it poses no health threat to the occupants of the building.

Given the success of these trials, the City of New Orleans presently is seeking further Federal assistance to begin implementing a block-by-block treatment of infested neighborhoods — an effort that may be aided by listing among the "11 Most Endangered."

For more information, contact Mark Gilberg or visit DowElanco's WWWeb site at <http://www.sentricon.com> for a brief description of the Sentricon Colony Elimination System. For more information on the "11 Most Endangered" list, visit the National Trust's Web site at <http://www.nthp.org/main/endangered/heritage.html>.

MRP Progress and Planning Meeting

Art historians, conservators, historic architects, professional photographers, educators, scientists and students participated in a two-and-a-half day Materials Research Program progress and planning meeting in Philadelphia in May 1997 to discuss NCPTT's research on the effects of air pollution on cultural resources. The meeting demonstrates NCPTT's commitment to developing partnerships with the national research community and to a multidisciplinary approach to preservation research.

An overview of the Material Research Program's in-house and external research activities was presented by Mary F. Striegel, Materials Research Program manager. Participants were given a review of the projects and this information served as a launching point for further discussions. "Understanding the current program was essential to the meeting agenda" commented Bill Brookover, an historical architect at Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia.

Brookover led a walking tour of historic buildings and monuments that included visits to the Merchant's Exchange, the First Bank of the US, and the Second Bank of the US. Spalling and cracking of stone, gypsum crusts, and blistering of once sheltered columns were observed at the Merchant's Exchange. National Park Service efforts to accurately document and follow both environmental conditions and deterioration patterns were described. New National Park Service and University of Pennsylvania projects on computerized documentation of the building were introduced. Previous epoxy resin treatments and issues of retreatment were discussed at the First Bank of the US. At the Second Bank of the US, Victor Mossotti, a geochemist with the US Geological Survey, and Norman Weiss, adjunct associate professor of conservation at Columbia University, discussed the causes of spalling and cracking. Copper staining of the stone was discussed by Donna Williams, an objects conservator with Sculpture Conservation Studios in Los Angeles.

> "a great opportunity to see some of the problems being addressed and to talk informally with other participants."
>
> —Barbara Miller

Small discussions groups were held throughout the remainder of the meeting. Current research problems associated with environmental pollution was the topic of one session. Suggestions from the groups included prioritizing research efforts to determine the causes of stone decay in calcareous stone such as limestone or marble. For example, more information is needed on the roles of rainfall, condensation, particulate matter, soluble salts, microorganisms, and pollutants other than sulfur dioxide. But which topic has more priority? How can this research be more effectively coordinated? Also, the development of reliable analytical data through such means as standardization of testing methodology and increased dialog between conservators and scientists is needed to insure the production of accurate models of stone deterioration. Key steps in continued research are studies targeting preventative measures and more research into the effects of preservation treatments.

The future direction of the Materials Research Program was another important topic. One discussion group advised avoiding redundant research, becoming aware of other research, and maximizing research efforts through collaboration. Partnering with other groups was emphasized as a way to stretch research dollars and quickly develop the program. Wise use of graduate students and post-graduate fellowships also was suggested. Other groups suggested expanding research into examination of pollution effects on other materials such as metals or wood. Dr. Ralph Mitchell disagreed. "I think that it is important for the Materials Research Program to maintain a narrow focus in line with its low level of funding," he suggested.

Victor Mossotti at the Merchant's Exchange

Response to the meeting was enthusiastic. Ross Strader, a graduate student at Carnegie Mellon University, found the meeting useful to his preparations for continuing NCPTT funded research. "This meeting has been invaluable to me in terms of information gathering and trying to orient myself to current problems in the [stone preservation] field" he said. Barbara Miller, representing Vernon Miller Associates who specialize in technical photography, found the meeting to be "a great opportunity to see some of the problems being addressed and to talk informally with other participants."

— Mary F. Striegel

The HABS/HAER Database

http://www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/database.htm

HABS/HAER is a National Park Service program comprising two component programs with complementary goals. The Historic American Buildings Survey was created in 1933 to document historic architecture of national or regional significance. The Historic American Engineering Record was established in 1969 to document nationally and regionally significant engineering and industrial sites.

The HABS/HAER database, established in 1982, was originally intended as an administrative tool. Today the goal is to increase the accessibility of data relating to the HABS/HAER collections. The online database is available to the public in several ways — via the main HABS/HAER Web site <http://www.cr.nps.gov/habshaer/habshaer.html>, directly via telnet <telnet://165.83.212.245> or directly via modem (202/343-8685, 202/343-8686, 202/343-8690, or 202/343-8692).

All of these access routes connect to the same online system where help navigating the system is available. It is recommended that users select "How to use this computer system" on the main menu before any searches are undertaken. Good documentation of the information available from the database is provided on the Web site.

To access the HABS/HAER database from the Web site, 1) click on the "Search Our Database" button, 2) click on "Access", 3) click on "connection", and 4) type "hh" (without the quotes) at the MPE XL prompt. If the system requests a terminal type, try VT100; it's the most commonly used terminal emulation. After successful login, an "action screen" appears with the following menu options —

01 How to use this computer system
02 What's new
03 Online searching
99 Exit

Simply type the number of the option desired. Even though access is through the Web site, it is still connecting to the database via telnet. A telnet application must be installed on the user's system and configured in the Web browser. For assistance contact your Internet service provider.

The records are searchable by either name or location (state, county, or city). The database will display a list of records that meets the specified criteria. Information available for each record (structure or site) in that list is accessed at two levels. The initial level, which appears when that record is selected by entering its corresponding number, includes HABS/HAER ID, state, county, city, NPS park code, address, HABS or HAER survey number, and Library of Congress shelflist code. The second, more detailed, level of information is accessed by selecting "01 More" after the first level of information has been displayed. It includes other names; information about documentation such as number of drawings, number of photographs, number of written historical data pages, location of documentation, etc.; names — such as the architect or builder — associated with the structure or site; and dates of completion, abandonment, or alteration. It is important to remember that the only physical materials available to researchers are those that are housed at the Library of Congress and identified with a Library of Congress shelflist code.

There is no direct Web access to the complete HABS/HAER database. While the current system does provide access to the wealth of information available, the searching procedure is not as intuitive as, for example, a form-based query on a Web site. However, the Library of Congress is working to provide online access to HABS/HAER database records via its "Built in America" Web site <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/hhhtml/habshome.html>. A preview is currently available of nineteen images that represent the collections' geographic, chronological, cultural, and subject diversity. A catalog record containing most of the information described above is displayed with each image. When the project to make the entire HABS/HAER database accessible and searchable via the World Wide Web is complete, approximately 52,000 measured drawings, 183,000 photographs, and 115,000 pages of written histories will be available to researchers around the world.

—Mary S. Carroll

Communications Towers

IT'S BREATHTAKING... CELL TOWERS AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE!

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Modern communications towers and the preservation of historic sites and cultural landscapes often are a poor mix: consider Fordham University's 480-foot radio tower next to the National Register-listed New York Botanical Garden in Bronx, New York.

Increasingly, historic cultural resources must sacrifice their viewsheds for the sake of communications towers. Although emissions are strictly regulated by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), tower designs and locations are given wider latitude. Preservationists, planners, and cellular companies need to enter into constructive dialogues about and implement pro-active measures for protecting the integrity of these viewsheds.

Expanding cellular phone use and relaxed FCC restrictions on the number of cellular service providers in an area mean that more antennas will be built — carriers anticipate adding 100,000 more antennas to the 22,000 antennas currently operating. What can cities do to respond?

Municipalities generally cannot deny tower applications outright, for Federal legislation regarding wireless carriers has increasingly limited municipal influence in this matter. In February 1996, the Telecommunications Act mandated access to Federal property for wireless base stations and, as a result, high elevation sites in national parks became available for wireless antenna towers and the US Postal Service offered its buildings as potential antenna sites.

William M. Cox, General Counsel Emeritus for New Jersey Planning Officials, encourages cities to include provisions for tower location in their master plans. For instance, a tower task force of township residents in Bernards Township, New Jersey, pre-selected potential site locations for cellular towers.

The New Jersey Wireless Carriers Coalition has drafted a model land use ordinance that addresses the issues of height limitations, conditional use, minimization of facility visibility, and co-location on existing structures. In commercial zones, tower "forests" can be established and antenna siting on existing structures can be encouraged; in residential areas, co-location, height restrictions, minimum set backs, and natural screening and landscaping are components of appropriate strategies.

There are ways to mitigate adverse effects to the viewsheds of historic resources, even after a tower is operational. Neutral painting and medium intensity lighting can reduce the tower's visibility. Colors such as green and blue, which blend with natural vegetation and the sky, can be used. In Charleston, South Carolina, near the National Trust property, Drayton Hall, Sprint used camouflage painting on its antenna and reduced its height. Vegetation, landscaping, and compatible fencing can further reduce visibility of towers from pedestrians and street traffic.

Another possibility is to decrease the height of the tower, so that the structure will not protrude above a tree canopy, ridge line, or the landscape bordering a waterway. A general trend towards reducing tower height is possible due to technology advancements.

The use of concealment technology can also minimize or eliminate visual obtrusiveness in historic and residential areas. Disguise can go as far as simulation of a pine tree, flag pole, or church steeple, which may cost three to five times as much as a standard monopole. An antenna near George Washington's home at Mount Vernon is disguised as a tree. In 1996 Cellular One built a 100-foot monopole, painted it brown and green, and added foliage and branches at the top. The camouflaged pole "absolutely fits in with that site" said Gerald Hyland, supervisor at Mount Vernon Historic District.

Another solution is to attach antennas to existing structures, such as farm silos or water tanks. About 140 of Bell Atlantic NYNEX Mobile's 200 cell sites in New Jersey are co-located on existing structures.

While the recommendations here can have universal applications, municipalities must respond individually to challenges posed by towers. Despite some legislative hurdles, municipalities retain the right to insist on what is important to them. According a member of a local historical society, "Cellular companies are like water, they prefer the route that offers the least resistance."

Adapted from an article prepared by Meisha Hunter for Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin, April-June 1997, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Historic Preservation Office.

PTTGrants Workshops

Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation

John Leeke (on ladder) at the Gallier House

A fort in Utah, a castle in Nebraska, and Elvis Presley's Graceland were on the agendas of three workshops on historic landscapes held in Spring and Summer 1997.

The goal of the workshops — funded by the PTTGrants program and sponsored by the Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation — was to offer training to city and state historic preservation staff and other preservation professionals in areas where interest in cultural landscapes is beginning to develop.

Three regions, according to National Register of Historic Places staff, have few National Register listings of significant landscapes: the deep South, the upper Midwest, and the Rocky Mountain West — so workshops were planned for Memphis, Omaha, and Salt Lake City.

A goal at each workshop was to promote including historic landscapes in local historic preservation programs, and Pratt Cassity, executive director of the National Alliance of Preservation Commissions and a champion of local preservation ordinances, addressed that goal at all three. Also in all three cities were Linda McClelland of the National Register of Historic Places and Charles Birnbaum of the National Park Service's Historic Landscape Initiative.

Each workshop used the film "Connections: Preserving America's Landscape Legacy." Funded in part through the PTTGrants program, the film provides an overview of some of the nation's most significant historic landscapes. Then experts in regional landscape history spoke: Suzanne Turner and Ian Firth in Memphis; William Tishler, Robert Grese, and Camille Fife in Omaha; and PTTBoard member Robert Melnick, Richard Francaviglia, and Michael Timmons in Salt Lake City.

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Preservation Institute

With NCPTT support, the Preservation Institute of Windsor, Vermont, offered three workshops on preservation skills training in New Orleans in April 1997.

Donald Rattner, director of the Institute for the Study of Classical Architecture, taught "Moldings: The Building Blocks of Classical Architecture," a course of interest to woodworkers, plasterers and architects.

Two workshops were given at the Gallier House in the French Quarter: "American Building Design and Technology" and "Preservation Philosophy for People Who Maintain Old Buildings." They were taught by Thomas Visser, interim director of the University of Vermont Historic Preservation Program; Lisa Sasser of the National Park Service's Cultural Resource Center in Lowell, Massachusetts; and John Leeke, preservation consultant and writer.

The workshops covered planning, implementation, evaluation, and maintenance; architectural history in the context of changing technology; introductory building diagnostics; and interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's standards for rehabilitation.

RESTORE

A two-day workshop on hazardous materials and processes used in architectural conservation drew participants from Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi to New Orleans in May 1997.

RESTORE, a not-for-profit educational corporation concerned with restoration technology, presented the course. Design professionals, architecture students and conservators, craftworkers, educators, and staff from the National Park Service, the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office, the Vieux Carre Commission and the International Union of Bricklayers and Allied Craftworkers attended the workshop.

Participants learned the dangers of some common conservation materials, such as cleaning chemicals, epoxies, adhesives, coatings and consolidants.

Principal lecturers were Monona Rossol, analytical chemist/industrial hygienist and founder-president of Arts, Crafts and Theater Safety; and Frank G. Matero, director of the architectural conservation laboratory at the University of Pennsylvania. Rossol is principal author of *Technical Field Guide on Understanding the Health and Environmental Hazards Inherent in Restoration Materials and Processes*. This summary of information presented at the workshop will be available Fall 1997 from NCPTT.

Documentation Symposium

Developing guidelines for CAD documentation of historic resources was the goal of a three-day symposium at Texas A&M University in February. Industry trends are clear: CAD is replacing traditional hand drawings in architectural practice and education. CAD use in documenting historic resources is no exception. The winning entry to the 1996 Charles E. Peterson Prize for Historic American Buildings Survey documentation was produced via CAD at Kent State University.

The need to coordinate documentation via CAD, as well as to maintain the high quality of delineation that has characterized the Historic American Buildings Survey since its inception in the 1930s, suggest that guidelines for CAD applications in documentation should be developed. Such guidelines also would establish protocols for the efficient exchange of data, not only for archiving and research but for using HABS and Historic American Engineering Record documentation in practice through digital transfer of drawing data and other records.

With NCPTT support, the Historic Resources Imaging Laboratory in the College of Architecture at Texas A&M University hosted the symposium. Participants included senior staff of HABS/HAER and NCPTT, and representatives of nine regional universities with historic preservation programs and practitioners with special expertise in CAD applications for documenting and interpreting historic resources.

E. Blaine Cliver, chief of HABS/HAER, noted that as the Library of Congress proceeds with its Digital Library Program the preservation community will find even greater use for archival documentation in preservation practice and facility management. The first step in that process — scanning the HABS collection into digital format -- has already begun. The next logical development is the creation of digital documentation that meets archival standards and maintains the high graphic quality necessary for interpreting both the character of buildings in the collection as well as their specific dimensional data.

The increasing use of computers for recording major structures in Washington, DC, was detailed in a presentation by John Burns and Mark Scharra of HABS/HAER. Documenting the Washington Monument and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials combined photogrammetry with a DOS/UNIX system incorporating enhanced memory in the processor and plotting devices to handle very large data files. The resulting drawings are highly detailed and conform with the most exacting standards.

The practicing profession was represented by Jonathan Spodek from the Richmond office of Wood Swofford and Associates, and Richard Anderson of Sumter, South Carolina. Anderson, who also teaches at Savannah College of Art and Design, brings a long association with HABS/HAER to his practice, and has assembled a computer-driven system for his practice that is comprised of high- and low-tech tools selected for efficient and accurate documentation. Anderson reviewed case studies that emphasized detail versus visible information in the final plot and the maintenance of historic data. Regardless of documentation technique — manual or CAD — the requirements for legible text, attractive and readable layout, and high quality of output remain the same. Several CAD packages were reviewed, and the advantages of interchangeable digital records were discussed.

The result of the symposium was the establishment of a small team, led by Anderson, to develop an initial set of guidelines for use of CAD in HABS/HAER projects. HABS/HAER will disseminate the guidelines for comment during Summer 1997, with a view towards developing a CAD companion to existing hand-drawing guidelines.

— David Woodcock

David Woodcock, FAIA, RIBA is professor of architecture at Texas A&M University and director of the Historic Resources Imaging Laboratory and the Certificate in Historic Preservation program.

Alliance for Historic Landscape Preservation

Continued from page 8

Similar aspects of historic landscape preservation — history, the National Register program, treatment, compliance, and local programs — were included in each workshop. But they also differed. In the West compliance was a stronger component of the agenda, in the South battlefields were addressed, and in the Midwest rural landscapes were an important issue.

Each workshop included a tour to a site that addressed an historic landscape issue: Graceland in Memphis, Joslyn Castle in Omaha, and Fort Douglas and Liberty Park in Salt Lake City.

A workbook of documents supplied by speakers was compiled for each workshop, making a compendium of state-of-the-art historic landscape tools. Efforts to publish the collected papers from the workshops, with some of the documents, are underway.

Evaluations of the workshops were enthusiastic: "Please have more of these."…"The lunch and field trip were great for networking."…"a very good, pertinent workshop that will hopefully serve as a springboard for closer examination of landscape in our programs."

Preservation Planning Short Course

September 6
Lafayette, Louisiana

Co-sponsored by NCPTT and the Louisiana Chapter of the American Planning Association, a short course for planners and preservationists will be held on September 6 in Lafayette, Louisiana.

Planners and preservation commissioners will learn how to develop goals and objectives for protecting historic character in a neighborhood setting. Participants will learn how to integrate historic preservation and planning approaches to achieve balanced and optimal solutions for real neighborhood issues.

For more information, contact Lisa Vogel, University of Georgia, School of Environmental Design, 706/542-4705.

Preservation Institute Workshops

September 27-28
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 3-5
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

With support from NCPTT, the Preservation Institute of Windsor, Vermont will return to Louisiana in September and October. The Institute will offer two workshops — "Graining and Marbling" and "Repointing Brick Masonry."

"Repointing Brick Masonry," a two-day workshop in New Orleans on September 27-28, will feature slides, video, and lectures about repointing projects, mortar composition, tools, and professional practice.

"Graining and Marbling" will be held at Magnolia Mound Plantation, Baton Rouge, October 3 - 5. The workshop will emphasize the conservation and replication of historic finishes through slide lectures and hands-on experience. Topics covered will include the history of painted finishes and discussion of period tools, materials, and their sources.

For more information, contact Judy Hayward at the Preservation Institute, 802/674-6752.

Society for Industrial Archeology 1997 Fall Tour

October 2-5
Alexandria, Louisiana

The Society for Industrial Archeology will hold its 1997 Fall Tour on October 2-5 in Alexandria, Louisiana. Sites to be visited include an extant turn-of-the-century sawmill complete with railroad equipment, plywood and paper mills, other process industries, and locks and dams. The meeting is hosted by the Louisiana Forestry Association, and sponsored by the Rapides Parish Cooperative Extension Service and NCPTT.

For more information, contact Dr. Lauren B. Sickels-Taves, P.O. Box 597, Natchitoches, LA 71458; 318/352-5747; taves@cp-tel.net; fax: 318/352-6619. For a copy of the registration form: 318/357-3214 (fax-on-demand).

51st National Preservation Conference

October 14-19
Santa Fe, New Mexico

The National Trust for Historic Preservation's annual national preservation conference — People and Places: Living in Cultural Landscapes — will be held on October 14-19 in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Acquire the tools you need — up-to-date information, practical advice, innovative solutions, and creative ideas. Learn what works and what doesn't from experts who represent the country's most successful programs.

For more information: 800/944-6847; santafe_npc@nthp.org; http://www.nthp.org.

Rome Prize

The American Academy in Rome announces the 1998/99 Rome Prize fellowship competition. The deadline for the competition is November 15, 1997.

The American Academy in Rome is the American overseas center for independent study and advanced research in the fine arts and humanities. Disciplines for which Rome Prize fellowships are offered include architecture, historic preservation, landscape architecture, conservation, urban design, urban planning, and archeology.

For applications, write to the Programs Department, American Academy in Rome, 7 East 60 Street, New York, NY 10022-1001, or telephone 212/751-7200. Specify the field of interest when requesting an application.

Two-Semester Course on Masonry Conservation

October - May
New York, New York

RESTORE's two-semester course on masonry conservation will begin its twenty-first year of evening classes on Tuesday, October 21, 1997. Participants learn how to analyze and resolve the complex problems encountered when dealing with the maintenance and preservation of masonry structures of any vintage.

For more information, contact Jan C.K. Anderson or Mike Mecklenburg, 212/213-2020

1997 US/ICOMOS Internships Sponsored by NCPTT

Collaboration between NCPTT and the US Committee, International Council on Monuments and Sites is among the core activities cited in NCPTT's enabling legislation. Towards implementing its mission of developing preservation and conservation skills nationally and internationally, NCPTT is a strong supporter of US/ICOMOS' international internship program.

NCPTT-sponsored international internships are part of an annual program directed by US/ICOMOS's Washington headquarters. NCPTT sponsored four internships in 1995 (reported in the September October 1995 edition of Notes), and five in 1996 (reported in the December 1996 edition of Notes). In 1997, NCPTT again is sponsoring five internships — four "outbound" and one "inbound". NCPTT's 1997 sponsorship has supported the further development of US/ICOMOS' internship program with new exchanges between the US, Croatia and Chile.

Ferdinand Obuobisa Addo is a Ghanaian architect in practice in Accra, Ghana, following advanced studies in architecture at the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi.

Mr. Addo is participating in the Savannah College of Art and Design's long-standing rehabilitation program within Savannah's historic districts. Mr. Addo's work will focus on project planning for restoring and maintaining selected nineteenth and twentieth century structures.

Thomas Behrens is an American architect practicing with the National Park Service's Historic American Engineering Record in Washington, DC, following studies in architecture and historic preservation at Catholic University.

Mr. Behrens is participating in the on-going documentation of Diocletian's Palace at Split, Croatia, with a particular emphasis on the palace's Roman and medieval layers. The overall documentation project is managed by the Mediterranean Center for Built Heritage at Split.

Raúl Berrios-Ortiz is an American architect in practice in San Juan, Puerto Rico, following undergraduate and graduate studies in architecture at the Universidad de Puerto Rico.

Mr. Berrios-Ortiz is participating in a survey of late nineteenth-early twentieth century incline transportation systems in Valparaiso, Chile, towards developing a preservation plan. The overall project is under the direction of the Chilean component of the Centro para la Conservación del Patrimonio Arquitectónico Latinoamericano.

David Singer is a graduate student in historic preservation at University of Oregon with substantial experience in construction and building documentation.

Mr. Singer is participating in the rehabilitation of St George's Castle, Ghana, with an emphasis on restoring historic carpentry. Work will include research and analysis, and the design and fabrication of replacement millwork components.

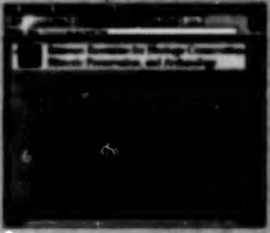
Michal Tincup recently graduated from the graduate landscape architecture program at University of Arizona. At Arizona, Mr. Tincup worked on cultural landscape inventories for the Chiricahua, Aztec Ruins and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monuments units of the National Park Service.

Mr. Tincup is participating in a baseline survey of historic and aboriginal cultural heritage — including a cultural landscape assessment — for a new national park in New South Wales, Australia, under the direction of the National Parks and Wildlife Service of New South Wales.

For more information on US/ICOMOS internship opportunities, contact program director Ellen Delage at US/ICOMOS, 401 F Street NW, Washington, DC 20001-2728; telephone 202/842-1866, facsimile 202/842-1861.

Internet Resource Guide

Visit NCPTT's Internet Resources for Heritage Conservation, Historic Preservation, and Archeology on the Web. It includes World Wide Web sites, gopher sites, electronic journals, listservs, Usenet newsgroups, full text databases, indices and databases, ftp sites, library catalogs, and fee-based services. It is available both through NCPTT's Web site <http://www.cr.nps.gov/ncptt/> and NCPTT's gopher <gopher://gopher.ncptt.nps.gov>.



Via the Web site, click on Internet Resources for Heritage Conservation, Historic Preservation, and Archeology. Via the gopher, select "Directories", then "Internet Resources for Heritage Conservation, Historic Preservation, and Archeology."

Our Mission

United States Department of the Interior
As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally-owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife and biological diversity; preserving the environment and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under US Administration.

National Park Service
The National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the National Park System for the enjoyment, education and inspiration of this and future generations. The Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

National Center for Preservation Technology and Training
The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training promotes and enhances the preservation of prehistoric and historic resources in the United States for present and future generations through the advancement and dissemination of preservation technology and training.

NCPTT, created by Congress, is an interdisciplinary effort by the National Park Service to advance the art, craft, and science of historic preservation in the fields of archeology, historic architecture, historic landscapes, objects and materials conservation, and interpretation. NCPTT serves public and private practitioners through research, education, and information management.

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